

## BUTTON CLOVER A PROMISING NEW PLANT



Bur Clover—Taken at Chico, California.

Button clover is a new pasture plant which specialists in the United States department of agriculture are now advocating for use in the milder districts of the Southwest and along the Gulf, the South Atlantic and the Pacific coasts. This plant will succeed, it is said, wherever bur clover does well, and it is to be preferred to the latter in certain respects. Under favorable conditions it produces more seed and it has no spines on the pod or bur. For this reason it is particularly desirable for ranges where sheep are pastured. The great loss of wool occasioned by the spiny burs of spotted or toothed bur clover getting into the fleece is evidence, says Farmers' Bulletin 730, a new publication of the department on this subject, of the value of a species with a spineless pod.

Button clover is as yet but little known in most parts of the United States. In general appearance and manner of growth it resembles the toothed or California bur clover and the spotted or southern bur clover. The chief difference between it and these two species lies in the burs. In the case of button clover these are large and spineless, while the burs of the others are comparatively small and spiny. The button clover pods ripen in early summer and drop from the vines. In their ripened state they are then available at any time as food for stock.

For the best results with button clover, a growing period with no extremes of temperature is essential. The plant is not adapted to sections with a winter temperature below 18 degrees Fahrenheit, and it does not do well in extreme heat. In the United States it is believed that it will do best in a narrow strip extending along the entire length of the Pacific coast, in southwestern Arizona and southern Nevada, and along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts as far north as South Carolina. A fairly well-drained rich loamy soil is desirable, but the crop can be grown on almost any soil which contains sufficient moisture. Under rather arid conditions it makes a fair growth, but in the dry foothill pastures of California it has done no better than the common toothed bur clover.

The principal value of the new plant is for pasturage. In the green state it is readily eaten by live stock and, as has been said, the absence of spines in the burs makes it especially desirable on sheep ranges. This fact has been recognized for some time in Australia. In districts which produce an abundance of spiny bur clovers, it has been found that fleeces often contain as much as 25 to 30 per cent burs. This means lower prices for the wool and extra freight charges. With button clover this trouble is of course eliminated.

Button clover also makes good hay. For this purpose it should be cut when most of the pods are still green but well developed, and just before the leaves begin to fall. If allowed to become more mature, many of the pods, as well as the leaves, are lost in handling. A supporting crop of oats or barley or some other grain should be sown with the button clover in order to facilitate cutting. There are, however, a number of other legume crops that are more desirable for hay production than button clover, so that its use for this purpose will no doubt be very limited. For green manuring the value of the new plant is about the same as toothed and spotted bur clover.

Button clover can be easily established in pastures, for nothing more is necessary than to scatter the seed in the most favorable places. The working of the soil prior to sowing will perhaps aid in establishing a stand, but except on good land this will hardly be profitable. Ordinarily the most profitable practice is to sow the seed broadcast and allow it to compete with other pasture plants. Where the winters are mild, the clover should be sown in the fall, and if there are summer rains the seeding should be done about the first of September. Early summer seeding in the cotton states is not advisable.

In comparison with the spotted and toothed bur clover, button clover produces a large amount of seed. The harvesting of it is rather difficult, however, because the burs fall from the vines so easily.

## GROWING CHICKS AND FOWLS

Those Not Permitted Free Range Must Have Variety of Feed or Results Will Be Poor.

While growing chicks and fowls which have free range on a farm will do well in summer on most any kind of feeding, those that have not free range and cannot balance their ration themselves, must have a variety of food or results will not prove profitable.

## Remove All Dead Wood.

Dead or decaying wood of any fruit plant should be removed as soon as it is noticed, it matters not what the season may be. Such wood harbors disease and insect pests that will spread to healthy parts of the tree and to neighboring trees.

## Be Careful With Horses.

Be very careful with the work horses and do not allow their necks and shoulders to get sore. The collars should fit well and should be examined and any foreign substance removed every morning.

## CHICKENS RELISH A VARIETY

No Economy in Feeding Fowls on One Kind of Grain—Do Well on Range With Corn.

There is no economy in feeding fowls entirely on one kind of grain, though if they are on free range the best one grain for the purpose is corn.

If the range is a good one, they will sometimes do reasonably well on what they can pick up in addition to the corn.

## Harrow on Small Grain.

Use the harrow generously on the small grain. The harrow should be regarded as one of the most valuable implements on the farm, and should be kept moving.

## Mule Is Big Factor.

The mule is an important factor in our national economy. He is a humble servant that is not to be despised.

## Warm Milk for Calf.

Milk for the calf should be warm and fresh.

## BEST IN NECKWEAR

LATEST ACCESSORIES UPON WHICH COSTUME DEPENDS.

Collar and Face for Which It Is Chosen Must Be Harmonious for Perfect Effect—Two Dainty Neckwear Suggestions.

Skill in selecting accessories is often the major asset of a woman who ranks as the best-dressed individual in her own set.

Gloves, shoes, hat and neck dressing must be thought out carefully and the question of furs is one that comes up for consideration. The summer fur vogue is stronger than it was a year ago, when it first received general American recognition.

Last year natural animal scarfs pretty well dominated the summer fur showing; but this season innumerable smart novelties are displayed. Stole scarfs lined with thin satin or chiffon, little three-cornered wraps of flat fur, collarettes and all sorts of clever little capes are shown.

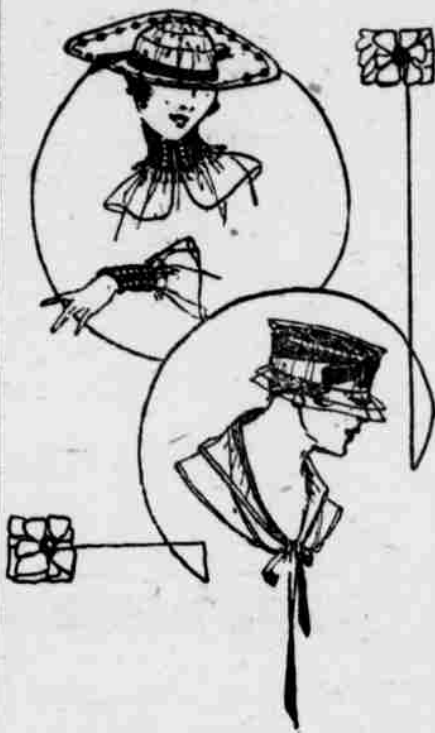
In regard to summer neckwear, it must be noted that many periods contribute, and a collar taken from the era of Henry II, Byron, Oliver Cromwell or Victoria may be equally smart, provided the collar and the face for which it is chosen as a framing blend harmoniously. Cape and fichu effects are extremely good and sailor, cavalier and Eton shapes are also favored. Some tailored collars of pique or linen have organdie cape collar, capes of net, batiste, etc., are thought highly of and are worn with frocks of silk, voile and other sheer summer fabrics. Cromwell collars or organdie daintily embroidered are youthful and smart.

Fichu collars show best when made of some very soft, thin fabric, such as georgette crepe, crepe de chine, mouseline de sole or chiffon, and collars suggesting the Henry II period are made of thin material and are boned to keep them erect and in shape.

The question of collars and many other accessories of dress is limited only by the inclination of the individual to set brain and fingers to work on

the development of novelties, for actual cost enters in a very small degree into the matter. Odds and ends of lace or other leftover dress trimming or fabrics may with excellent results be pressed into service.

Two suggestions are offered in the sketch shown herewith. The upper picture gives a collar and cuff set, employing black satin and white organdie, with small white pearl buttons as the finishing touch, and the lower sketch



Dainty Accessories That May Be Made at Home.

shows a simple round collar of rose-colored georgette crepe, caught with a bow of French blue velvet ribbon.

The question of veils is also an important one when selecting the summer accessories of dress. Many net and lace veils as well as the more serviceable chiffon ones, are fashionable, and there is a considerable color range to choose from. The wise woman will try the effect of the different colors on her own complexion before choosing.

## DAINTINESS AWAY FROM HOME

Its Achievement Never an Easy Matter, and Calls for Much Time and Attention.

Daintiness has ever been the most alluring of feminine attributes, but attaining it is no small trouble. To be truly dainty a woman must spend time and money attending to the little items of her toilette that give her the right to the adjective. To achieve daintiness while traveling is an art.

Several bottles should be included in the traveling bag or case. One should

contain alcohol to cleanse the skin with. Pure alcohol may or may not agree with a tender skin, so that if it is diluted with half rain water and half alcohol no possible irritation can result. This liquid, when dabbed gently over the skin with pads of absorbent cotton while traveling will remove the dust and prevent it from getting embedded in the skin.

Benzoin is another necessary of the traveler's kit. This also is to be patted into the skin, and may be poured, a few drops at a time, into the wash basin of the train dressing room to soften the water. The odor of tincture of benzoin is delightfully aromatic and a dash of toilet water afterward makes the skin as fresh as a rose.

Good cold cream of course is not overlooked in the list, only it is taken so much for granted that the other articles mentioned above are to be looked on as its successors. The cream should be rubbed into the skin when midday starts out on her journey, after the pores of the skin have been cleansed and opened. Then follows the benzoin and toilet water treatment.

The last requisite is a bottle of pungent smelling salts for probable train sickness. Everyone knows the nauseating sensation after an hour or two on the train. If smelling salts are at hand, the knowledge of their presence is reassuring.

## Bright Silver and Tulle.

What in the world did fashion do before someone thought of silver ribbon and tissue for gaslight wear? An enchanting dance frock just completed is made of white tulle and silver ribbons—nothing else, if one excepts a simple foundation slip of silver tissue which gleams delicately through the floating skirt of tulle. There are in fact three skirts of tulle, and on the second one is a wide silver ribbon, set at the knee. The girdle is of similar silver ribbon run across the chiffon underbodices, below the drapery of tulle. At the front of the skirt, about eight inches below the waistline, is set a tab of silver ribbon fastened to the tulle with rosettes of narrower silver ribbon, and from the girdle depend four tabs of ribbon likewise trimmed with silvery rosettes. Can you imagine the sparkle and drifting whiteness of this lovely frock on a ballroom floor?

## To Press a Plaited Skirt.

When pressing a plaited skirt, after you have laid the skirt on the ironing board fold the plaits evenly and pin them to the ironing blanket at the bottom. Hold the waistband firmly with the left hand, and iron from the bottom toward the top. Hold the plait tightly as you iron it.

## CHARMING EVENING GOWN



A very dainty and charming evening gown is this one of white tulle. Its simplicity adds a tone of richness and "quality" to it which ornamentation would fail to do. The skirt falls in simple lines in the front but is draped just a trifle in the back. The waist is extremely décolleté with a semi-blouse effect.

## RANCHING

Cattle and Horse Ranching in Western Canada—Steers Brought 10 Cents a Pound on the Seattle Market.

That big money is made by the large cattle rancher in Western Canada, and also by the small farmer as well, is shown by the undisputable facts presented from time to time. A rancher, near Gleichen, Alberta, who commenced in a small way nine years ago, recently disposed of 1,243 cattle at a total of \$101,304.50, and this was only his surplus stock for the present season.

A December shipment of 217 head of ranch steers brought the owner an average of over \$80 per head. They were taken straight from the range without any grain feeding and were in excellent condition to be sold for the Christmas trade. Another shipment of 100 head, averaging \$70 each, was made to Seattle. The highest price paid on the Seattle market was for an Albertan steer, which weighed 1,700 lbs., and brought the fancy price of 10c per lb. at \$170.

Six carloads of live stock from ranches 65 miles from Pincher, Alberta, shipped to Spokane, excited keen competition there on account of their exceptional quality. The price realized was \$10.028. American dealers say they must look to Canada for beef supplies.

A livestock firm, which has shipped over 2,000 head of beef cattle to the American farmer since the middle of November, reports a splendid reception of Alberta stock in the United States.

A carload of choice Alberta steers were sold early in January for shipment to the British Columbia coast at \$6.70 per 100 lbs. and, later on, a lot from Carstairs brought \$8.90—the highest price paid since the spring of 1915. Shipments from Calgary livestock yards during 1915 were: Horses, 8,675; cattle, 30,577; hogs, 144,515; sheep, 12,410. A course in agriculture and livestock demonstration which has been conducted by the Provincial Dept. of Agriculture here was well attended, showing the interest taken by city residents in agricultural progress.

John Young, of Sidney, Man., gives his experiences in sheep-raising as follows, as quoted in a local paper:

"I bought a bunch of fifty ewes, which cost me \$262.50. With this little flock I demonstrated just what can be done in the sheep business. This fall I sold fifty fat lambs at \$6.50 per head, \$325, and 18 of the best ewe lambs, which I kept, I value at \$8.00 per head, \$144. The wool sold at an average of \$2.07 per head, \$103.50. This makes the very nice total of \$572.50."

"They ran out nearly every day all winter. The value of hay and oats was small, and one can make them very comfortable through the winter with very little expense. For shelter I have a shed, about 125 feet long and 14 feet wide, which I cover with straw. This gives them protection from the cold winds; yet it is always cool enough to be healthy."

"I intend going in more for sheep this fall, as I believe them to be the most profitable stock on the farm."

Desire of farmers and ranchers to increase their sheep holdings is indicated by the sale of 2,500 head recently at \$9.00 each. High wool prices and profitable demand for mutton are the reason given for such a figure.

Manitoba sheep breeders arranged last year for the Provincial Department of Agriculture to handle their wool output on a co-operative basis and obtained most satisfactory results. About 75,000 lbs. of wool were handled, netting the shippers over 25c per lb.—Advertisement.

## Bad Precedent.

Two Scotch soldiers who staidied the men at a critical moment by playing mouth organs have been given medals, which does not alter the fact that the average mouth-organ player should be shot without the preliminary of a drumhead court-martial.

## ITCHING, BURNING SCALPS

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Less than half as many persons now die from diphtheria as in 1900.

Americans own nearly all Cuban sugar cane.

As some men see it, our national game is any kind of skin game.